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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/10874 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 17 May 1999 (17.05.99)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/085,545      15 May 1998 (15.05.98)      US  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> FLUORRX, INC. [US/US]; 979 Keystone Way, Carmel, IN 46032 (US).  <b>(72) Inventor; and</b> <b>(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only):</b> SZMACINSKI, Henryk [PL/US]; 979 Keystone Way, Carmel, IN 46032 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> KENEMORE, Max; FluorRx, Inc., 979 Keystone Way, Carmel, IN 46032 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> IMPROVED PHASE ANGLE AND MODULATION OF FLUORESCENT ASSAY  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  The presence or concentration of analytes in a sample can be assayed by observing with fluorescent lifetime techniques such as phase angle shift and modulation change the combined response to excitation of a fluorescent probe in the presence of the sample and a fluorescent material, the probe having a fluorescence intensity response to the presence or concentration of the analyte, the probe and the material having no substantial fluorescence lifetime change in response to the presence or concentration of the analyte and the material having a fluorescence lifetime in response to excitation that is different from the fluorescence lifetime of the probe.		

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Title

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IMPROVED PHASE ANGLE AND MODULATION OF FLUORESCENT ASSAY

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Description

5       At present, there is considerable interest and  
research activity in the field of chemical sensing.  
Rapid and continuous monitoring of many analytes ( pH,  
pCO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, metal ions, etc.) Is required in many areas of  
science, including analytical chemistry, biochemistry,  
10   environmental sensing, clinical chemistry and industrial  
applications. Fluorescence-based sensing is one of the  
promising techniques because of fluorescence  
sensitivity, providing number of sensitive and specific  
fluorescent probes for a variety of analytes and their  
15   fabrication with fiber optics.

      At present, most types of commercial fluorescence  
sensing devices are based on the standard intensity-  
based methods, in which the intensity of the  
fluorescence produced by the probe molecule changes in  
20   response to the analyte of interest. These intensity  
changes can be induced by an analyte due to changes in  
extinction coefficient, changes in quantum yield,  
absorption and emission spectral shifts, or simply due  
to the inner filter effects. While intensity  
25   measurements are simple and accurate in the laboratory,  
they are often inadequate in real-world situations. This  
is because the sample may be turbid, the optical  
surfaces may be imprecise and become dirty and optical  
alignment may vary from sample to sample. A significant  
30   disadvantage of intensity based sensing is the problem  
of referencing the intensity measurements. The

fluorescence intensity measurement depends on the intensity of exciting light, the optical density at the excitation and emission wavelengths, the light loses in the optical path length, detector sensitivity and the  
5 concentration of the fluorophore. These difficulties with intensity-based sensing appear to be limiting the more widespread use of fluorescence for quantitative chemical sensing.

Recent advances in optoelectronic have now made  
10 possible a new type of fluorescence sensing. Instead of fluorescence intensities it is possible to measure fluorescence lifetime, particularly by the phase modulation method with a simple light sources. The advantages of lifetime-based sensing and the for a  
15 several mechanisms of analyte-induced changes in lifetime are reviewed elsewhere in detail (Szmecinski and Lakowicz, Topics in Fluorescence Spectroscopy, Vol 4, pp.295-334, Plenum Press, New York 1994). The preferred lifetime-based sensing technique is phase-  
20 modulation, where analyte-induced changes in lifetime of the probe are measured by phase angle and modulation at single modulation frequency. The phase and modulation are related to the analyte concentration. A number of lifetime-sensitive probes have been characterized for  
25 several analytes such as pH,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ . Practically all of the known analyte lifetime-sensitive probes excluding the probes for  $\text{O}_2$  sensing display short lifetimes, most often in the range of 1- 5 ns. Using probes with short lifetimes requires high modulation  
30 frequencies in the range of 50 - 300 MHz in order to obtain sufficient changes in phase and modulation for

analyte sensing. However, even though inexpensive light sources such as LED's can be modulated in that range of frequencies, the cost of phase modulation device is still sufficiently expensive to inhibit broad commercial use.

There is observed a significant effort in several laboratories to develop functional long lifetime probes having a fluorescence lifetime in the range above 100 ns. There is a large number of fluorophores that display long lifetime fluorescence, such as metal-ligand complexes based on ruthenium, rhenium, osmium, platinum or rhodium. Lifetimes as long as 100  $\mu$ s can be obtained using such probes. However, there are not known such metal-ligand complex-based probes that are sufficiently sensitive to analytes for practical use. Only O<sub>2</sub> probes based on metal-ligand complexes in which the mechanism of quenching is exploited are presently used widely. The advantage of longer lifetime probes is that sensing can be at a relatively lower modulation frequency, for example, in the range of 10-1000 kHz. A phase and/or modulation instrument based on the use of longer lifetime fluorescent materials, such as the metal-ligand complex based materials can be designed to use inexpensive components due mainly to the lower frequencies required.

It is among the objects of the present invention to overcome the disadvantages of the present technology.

It is one object to avoid the need for development and manufacture of relatively exotic long lifetime fluorescent materials such as those based on metal-ligand complexes.

It is another object of this invention to avoid the need for the use of high frequencies in phase-modulation assays, so that relatively less expensive lower frequency electronic components can be used.

5 It is yet another object of this invention is to measure phase and modulation in the low modulation frequencies using available (or designed) fluorophores in which the intensity is sensitive to the analyte of interest.

10 It is a further object of this invention to avoid the problems encountered in the past with intensity-based fluorescent assays due to ambient light, turbidity in the sample, the need for optical couplings, intensity dissipated in wave guides, and the like.

15 These and other objects are accomplished by the present invention, which makes use of the discovery that relatively low frequency phase and modulation techniques can be used to assay for analytes by employing, in combination, a fluorescent probe that shows a  
20 fluorescent intensity response in the presence of the analyte but has a fluorescent lifetime that is substantially unaffected by the presence of the analyte and a fluorescent material having a fluorescent lifetime that is different from the fluorescent lifetime of the  
25 probe, the fluorescent material being substantially unaffected in both fluorescence lifetime and fluorescence intensity by the presence of the analyte.

Although the mechanism by which this invention works is not fully understood at the present time, it is  
30 believed that the phase angle and modulation of the sample depend on values of lifetime and fractional

intensities of components. The changes in phase angle and modulation can be as result of changes in fractional intensities without changes in the lifetime of both component. By mixing an analyte sensitive fluorophore  
5 (short lifetime or long lifetime) with the second fluorophore that is not analyte sensitive (long lifetime or short lifetime) and by correctly selecting the relative concentration of the fluorophores, the excitation wavelength, and the emission band observed,  
10 an analyte sensitive probe can be created. The expected analyte induced changes in phase angle and modulation can be as large as 90 degree and 1.0, respectively. To observe large changes in phase angle and modulation the modulation frequency can be at a lower range, determined  
15 by the long lifetime component.

The controlled mixing of two fluorophores allows using any intensity-based fluorophore regardless of its lifetime as a lifetime-based probe using a phase and modulation technique. The analyte-induced changes in  
20 fractional intensities of two components allow the determination of the analyte concentration from the phase and/or modulation at a single modulation frequency.

The properties, requirements, advantages and  
25 various applications of the present invention are discussed below with reference to the drawings.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

30 Figs. 1a and Fig. 1b show the expected frequency responses of phase angle and modulation for long



lifetime and short lifetime fluorophores.

Fig. 2a and Fig 2b show the expected frequency responses of phase angle and modulation of fluorescence that consist of fraction of long lifetime and fraction  
5 the short lifetime fluorescence.

Fig. 3a and Fig. 3b show the expected frequency responses of phase angle and modulation where the value of short lifetime is changed from 0.5 to 10 ns in several steps.

10 Fig. 4a and Fig 4b show the expected frequency responses of phase angle and modulation where the value of long lifetime is 100, 500, and 5000 ns and short lifetime fluorescence of 10 ns.

Figs. 5a, 5b, 6 and 7 illustrate Example 1.

15 Figs. 8, 9 and 10 illustrate Example 2.

Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 illustrate Example 3.

#### Detailed Description

Referring again to Figs. 1a and 1b, two distinct  
20 ranges of modulation frequencies are needed to measure the short lifetime and to measure long lifetime fluorescence. In order to measure the lifetimes shorter than 5 ns that display most of organic fluorophores, high modulation frequencies are required in order of 100  
25 MHz. This is normally achieved by an expensive phase-modulation fluorometers which are commonly used in research labs. Long lifetime fluorescence requires low modulation frequencies in the range of 100 kHz. The design of a phase-modulation instrument for low  
30 modulation frequencies is less expensive and can provide higher accuracy of measurements that similar devices

with high frequency. However, there are not presently widely available lifetime-sensitive fluorescence sensors that display long lifetimes other than those employing metal-ligand complexes and used in oxygen sensing as described above.

Figs. 2a and Fig 2b show the expected frequency responses of phase angle and modulation of fluorescence that consist of a fraction of long lifetime and a fraction the short lifetime fluorescence. The values from 0 to 1 represent the fractional intensity of short lifetime fluorescence in the measured signal. There are observed great changes from 0 to about 90 degrees in phase angle and from 1 to 0 in modulation values upon changes of fractional contribution of fluorescence from both fluorophores. In addition the steeples part of the modulation value is equal the fractional intensity of short lifetime fluorescence. Thus fractional-dependent phase angle and/or modulation can be used to measure the intensity of a desired fluorophore in the sample using in most cases only one modulation frequency. The changes in fractional intensity can be induced by the analyte; (1) by affecting the absorption spectra (extinction coefficient and/or spectra shift), (2) by affecting the emission spectra (quantum yields and/or spectra shifts). There are many possibilities to optimize such a sensor probe by the choice of excitation wavelength, emission band and relative concentration of used fluorophores.

Referring again to Figs. 3a and 3b, the fractional intensity of the short fluorescence lifetime component in each case is the same for 0.15 in Fig. 3a and 0.5 in Fig.3b. The important observations from these figures

are that the phase angle and modulation below certain frequency are not sensitive to the value of short lifetime fluorescence in the sample. This is similar to the gating technique in the pulse method where, by  
5 applying a certain delay after pulse excitation, only the signal from long lifetime fluorescence is detected. In the phase-modulation technique it is impossible to measure only long the lifetime component. Analytical methods have been developed for background correction in  
10 phase-modulation fluorometry based on the measurements of the background sample or based on known intensity decay of background and its contribution in the sample signal. In the case presented in Fig. 3a and 3b the desired intensity of the long lifetime component can be  
15 obtained by measuring the phase and/or modulation at single modulation frequency regardless of intensity decay of the background or autofluorescence or scattered light until the mean lifetime is short enough compared to a long lifetime fluorophore. This feature can be used  
20 also to determine the anisotropy of the long lifetime component in turbid media with scattered light or with background fluorescence having a known value of anisotropy. This may find immediate application in detecting binding of high molecular weight  
25 macromolecules labeled with a metal-ligand complexes or in immunoassays. It is also important for chemical sensing that changes in the lifetime due to presence of an analyte for short lifetime indicators have no effect of fractional intensity and thus on sensing of analyte  
30 concentration.

Referring again to Figs 4a and 4b, the most

important observation is from Fig 4b where the value of steeples part of modulation reflect the fractional intensity of the short lifetime component regardless on the value of the long lifetime component. Also, it is  
5 important that the choice of low modulation frequency depends mostly on the value of the long lifetime component but not on the value of short lifetime component.

#### Examples

10

The present invention is further illustrated with reference to the following examples. Example 1 demonstrates the phase and modulation sensitivity when the fractional intensity of sample is varied by various  
15 relative concentrations of two dyes in the sample.

Example 2 demonstrates the possibility to determine the intensity of flurophore of interest in presence of various amoun of background or autofluorescence from the solvent.

20

Example 3 demonstrate how the sensing probe can be created when pH induced changes in fractional intensities of a probe contained pH intensity sensitive indicator and long lifetime fluorophore can be measured by phase angle and modulation.

25

#### Example 1

Two fluorophores have been chosen, one with a long lifetime fluorescence from metal-ligand complexes like  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2\text{dcbpy}]^2$  with a lifetime in glycerol of 1060 ns  
30 and the second with short lifetime like many organic fluorophores Texas Red Hydrazide with a lifetime of 3.4

ns in glycerol. The two dyes were mixed at various relative concentrations to induce the various fractional intensities in the sample

Fig. 5a show the absorption spectra of long  
5 lifetime fluorophore  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2\text{dcbpy}]^{2+}$  and short lifetime  
fluorophore Texas Red Hydrazide (TRH) (solid lines and  
their mixture at concentrations specified in Figure. It  
is shown that any excitation wavelength shorter than  
about 640 nm will excite both fluorophores. The  
10 resulting fractional intensities from both fluorophores  
will be strongly dependent on the choice of excitation  
wavelength. One can imagine that value of extinction  
coefficient or shift in absorption spectrum will result  
in changes of fractional intensities that can be  
15 monitored with phase and/or modulation measurements. One  
excitation wavelength has been chosen as 488 nm (Argon-  
ion laser). The total concentration of dyes were low to  
avoid the inner filter effects. The changes in  
absorption was induced by using various concentration  
20 combination of both fluorophores.

Fig. 5b shows the emission spectra of  
 $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2\text{dcbpy}]^{2+}$  and TRH at one selected concentration  
combination. The emission spectra overlap well and for  
phase and modulation measurements we used the long pass  
25 filter above 550 nm.

Fig. 6 show the frequency responses of phase angle  
for long lifetime fluorophore  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2\text{dcbpy}]^{2+}$  with a  
lifetime of 1060 ns and the short lifetime TRH of 3.4 ns  
when mixed together at a specified relative  
30 concentrations from 0 to 12.8. The obtained values for  
fractional intensities are in good agreement with those

expected from steady-state measurements of full emission spectra. These experimental data are related to those simulated and discussed in Fig. 2a.

Fig. 7 show the frequency responses of modulation for long lifetime fluorophore  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2\text{dcbpy}]^{2+}$  with a lifetime of 1060 ns and the short lifetime TRH of 3.4 ns when mixed together at a specified relative concentrations from 0 to 12.8. These experimental data confirm that presented and discussed in Fig. 2b.

10

#### Example 2

The purpose of this example was to demonstrate the calculation of intensity of long lifetime fluorophore in presence of background fluorescence from the solvent. Long lifetime fluorophore was the same as in Example 1.  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_2\text{dcbpy}]^2$  with a lifetime in glycerol of 1060 ns. The glycerol (from Fluka) displayed a background fluorescence that overlaps with the emission of ruthenium. In many applications the requirements are for very low dye concentration which posses the difficulties for increased background corrections. The increased contribution of background fluorescence from solvent was obtained by the dilutions of the ruthenium sample with glycerol.

Fig. 8 show the emission spectra of ruthenium with decreased concentrations and also background fluorescence from used glycerol. The fractional intensity of glycerol calculated by integrating the spectra are following: 0.108, 0.379, 0.757, and 0.886 at ruthenium concentration of 740, 150, 29 and 6 nM.

Fig. 9 show frequency responses of phase angle of

the samples with increased contributions of background fluorescence. The obtained values are in good agreement with those from steady-state measurements. The small difference are because of different excitation sources  
5 (xenon lamp and monochromator in steady-state, and Ar-ion laser in phase-modulation measurements). It should be noted that phase angle is related only to fractional intensity at modulation frequencies lower than 1 MHz. The glycerol displayed a complex intensity decay with a  
10 mean lifetime shorter than 3.5 ns. These experimental data confirm that presented in Fig 3a where the short lifetime component do not contribute to changes in phase angle for certain low modulation frequencies.

Fig 10 show frequency responses of modulation of  
15 the samples with increased contributions of background fluorescence. The steeples part of modulation indicate good separation between the fluorescence of ruthenium and that of glycerol. and can be easy used to determine the absolute intensity of the ruthenium. These results  
20 confirm that discussed in Fig. 3b.

### Example 3

The goal of this example is to demonstrate the great opportunity of designing the fluorescence probe  
25 for measuring a large variety of chemical species where the change in fluorescence intensity can be obtained. For example we have chosen a pH intensity sensitive indicator Naphtofluorescein and the second dye with a long lifetime  $[\text{Ru}(\text{phn})_3]^{2+}$ . The Naphtofluorescein as most  
30 of fluorescein dyes display pH sensitive absorption spectrum and decreased fluorescence quantum yield at

lower values of pH. To demonstrate the practical use of such sensor we used inexpensive blue LED as a excitation source.

Fig. 11 shows the emission spectra of a mixture of ruthenium and Naphtofluorescein at various values of pH. The increased pH values affect the fractional intensities from both of dyes which is displayed as decreased fluorescence from the ruthenium and increased contribution from the Naphtofluorescein. The fractional intensities in the sample can be selected by the cutt off filter or by band pass filter. We have chosen use long pass filter above the 595 nm. The excitation source was a blue LED with a maximum intensity at 475 nm.

Fig. 12 shows the frequency responses of phase angle of such pH sensor. There are observed remarkably large changes in phase angle at modulation induced by the pH of a sample. The pH phase-based sensing can be performed at low modulation frequencies in spite of very short lifetime of Naphtofluorescein of about 0.45 ns frequencies below 10 MHz.

Fig. 13 shows large changes in modulation induced by pH of the sample. There is a wide range of modulation frequencies where modulation value is related only to the pH value even not to modulation frequency. This is because the difference in lifetimes of ruthenium and Naphtofluorescein is very large about 1000-fold. It is again important to note that long lifetime value determines the useful low modulation frequency for sensing.

Fig. 14 shows pH-dependent phase angle for several modulation frequencies. It should be noted the magnitude



of phase angle changes up to 69 deg (see values in the brackets) . This is remarkably pH sensor, which allows measurements the pH changes as small as of 0.0035 of pH unit assuming that phase angle can be measured with an  
5 accuracy of 0.1 deg (from curve at 2200 kHz in the range from pH 6 to 8) . Also choosing the modulation frequency allow to shift the apparent pKa, in presented case from 6.41 to 7.24.

Fig. 15 shows pH-dependent modulations for several  
10 modulation frequencies. The pH induced changes in modulation ( values in the brackets) are large and significantly depends on the choice of modulation frequency. The apparent pKa is slightly dependent on modulation frequency.

15 The above description is intended to be illustrative of the present invention, which is intended to be limited only by the claims that follow.

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## Claims

10 What is claimed is:

1. A method for performing an assay for the presence  
or concentration of an analyte in a sample, the  
15 method comprising:
  - a. contacting the sample with a fluorescent probe  
that, when in the presence of the analyte and  
illuminated with activating radiation, emits  
20 fluorescent radiation at an intensity that is  
related to the presence or concentration of  
the analyte, the fluorescent radiation having  
a first lifetime that is substantially  
unchanged by the presence or concentration of  
25 the analyte in the sample;
  - b. illuminating with modulated activating  
radiation of one or more frequencies or  
30 amplitudes, or both, the fluorescent probe and  
a fluorescent material that emits, in response

to said activating radiation, fluorescent radiation having a second fluorescent lifetime that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte and that has an intensity that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte and wherein the second fluorescent lifetime is longer or shorter than the first fluorescent lifetime;

c. sensing change in phase angle or modulation, or both, of the mixed emissions from the fluorescent probe and fluorescent material upon such contacting; and

d. determining from such change the presence or concentration of the analyte.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the sample is contacted by the fluorescent material.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the sample is contacted with a matrix material that supports the fluorescent probe and, optionally, the fluorescent material.

4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the sample is mixed

with the fluorescent probe and, optionally, with the fluorescent material.

- 5           5. An assay device for use in determining the presence or concentration of an analyte in a sample, the device comprising
- 10           a. a fluorescent probe that, when in the presence of the analyte and illuminated with activating radiation, emits fluorescent radiation at an intensity that is related to the presence or concentration of the analyte, the fluorescent radiation having a first lifetime that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte in the sample;
- 15           b. a fluorescent material that emits, in response to said activating radiation, fluorescent radiation having a second fluorescent lifetime that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte and that has an intensity that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte and wherein the second fluorescent lifetime is longer or shorter than the first fluorescent lifetime; and
- 20           c. a support member adapted for supporting the probe and, optionally, the material in contact with the sample during illumination of the probe and the
- 25
- 30

material by the activating radiation.

6. The device of Claim 5 wherein the support member  
5 comprises a polymeric matrix.
7. An assay composition for use in assaying for the  
presence or concentration of an analyte in a  
10 sample, the composition comprising:
- a. a fluorescent probe that, when in the presence  
of the analyte and illuminated with activating  
15 radiation, emits fluorescent radiation at an  
intensity that is related to the presence or  
concentration of the analyte, the fluorescent  
radiation having a first lifetime that is  
substantially unchanged by the presence or  
20 concentration of the analyte in the sample; and
- b. a fluorescent material that emits, in response  
to said activating radiation, fluorescent  
25 radiation having a second fluorescent lifetime  
that is substantially unchanged by the presence  
or concentration of the analyte and that has an  
intensity that is substantially unchanged by the  
presence or concentration of the analyte and  
30 wherein the second fluorescent lifetime is  
longer or shorter than the first fluorescent

lifetime.

8. A kit for use in performing an assay for the presence or concentration of an analyte, the kit comprising:

a. a container containing a fluorescent probe that, when in the presence of the analyte and illuminated with activating radiation, emits fluorescent radiation at an intensity that is related to the presence or concentration of the analyte, the fluorescent radiation having a first lifetime that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte in the sample; and

b. a container containing a fluorescent material that emits, in response to said activating radiation, fluorescent radiation having a second fluorescent lifetime that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte and that has an intensity that is substantially unchanged by the presence or concentration of the analyte and wherein the second fluorescent lifetime is longer or shorter than the first fluorescent lifetime.

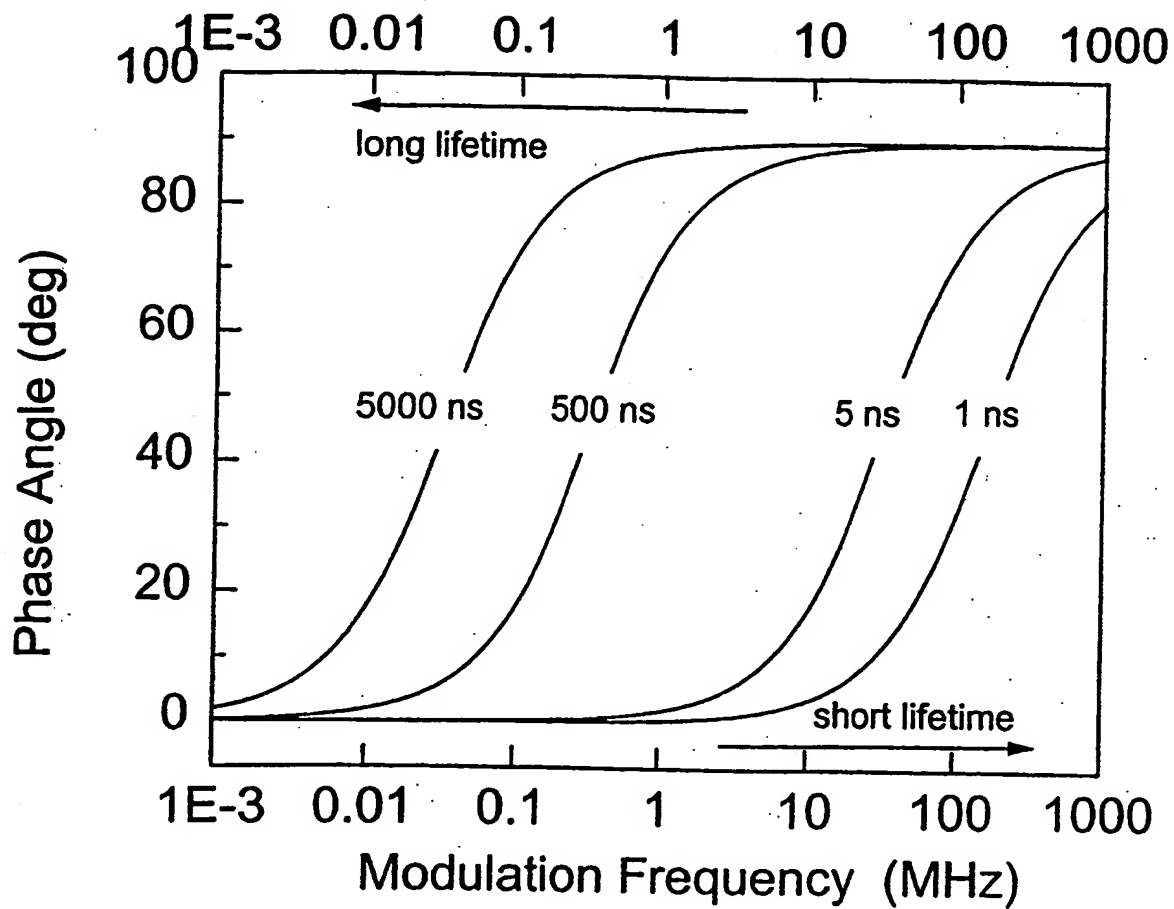


Fig. 1a

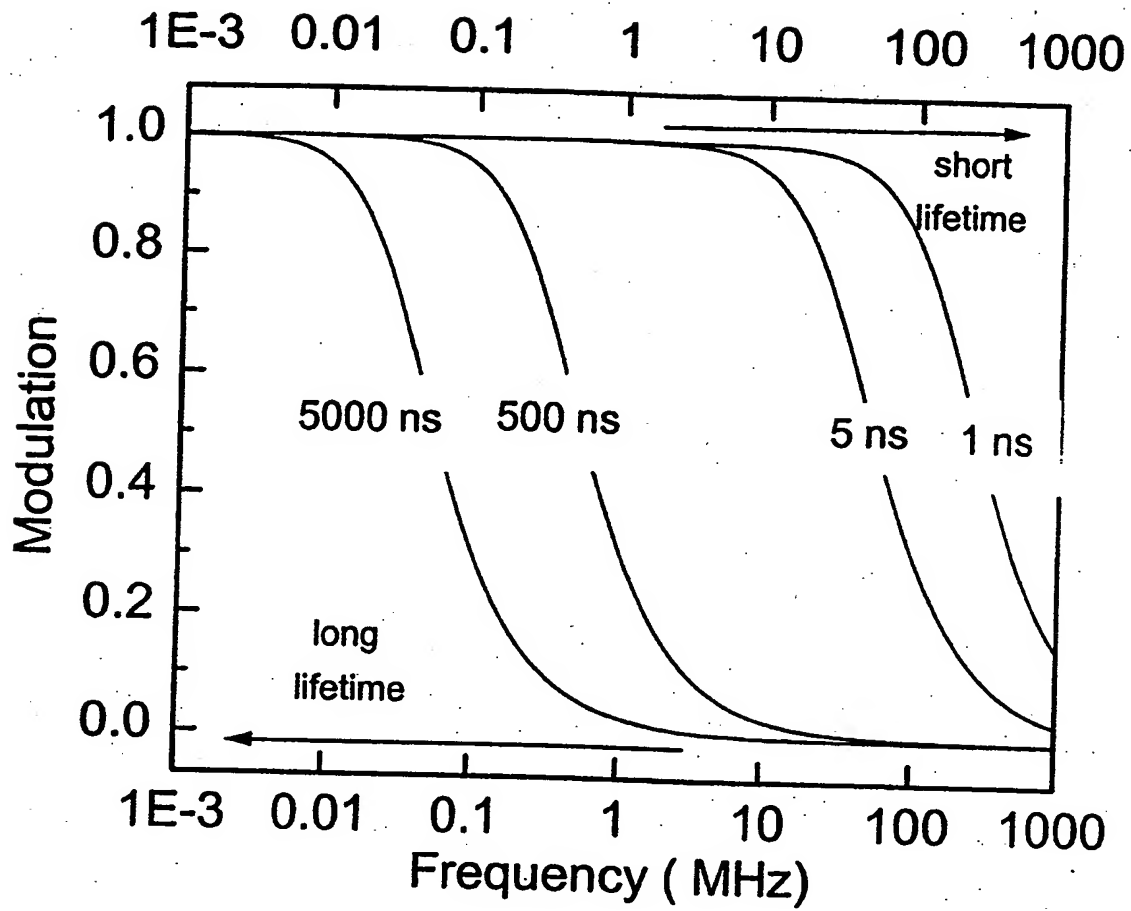


Fig. 1b



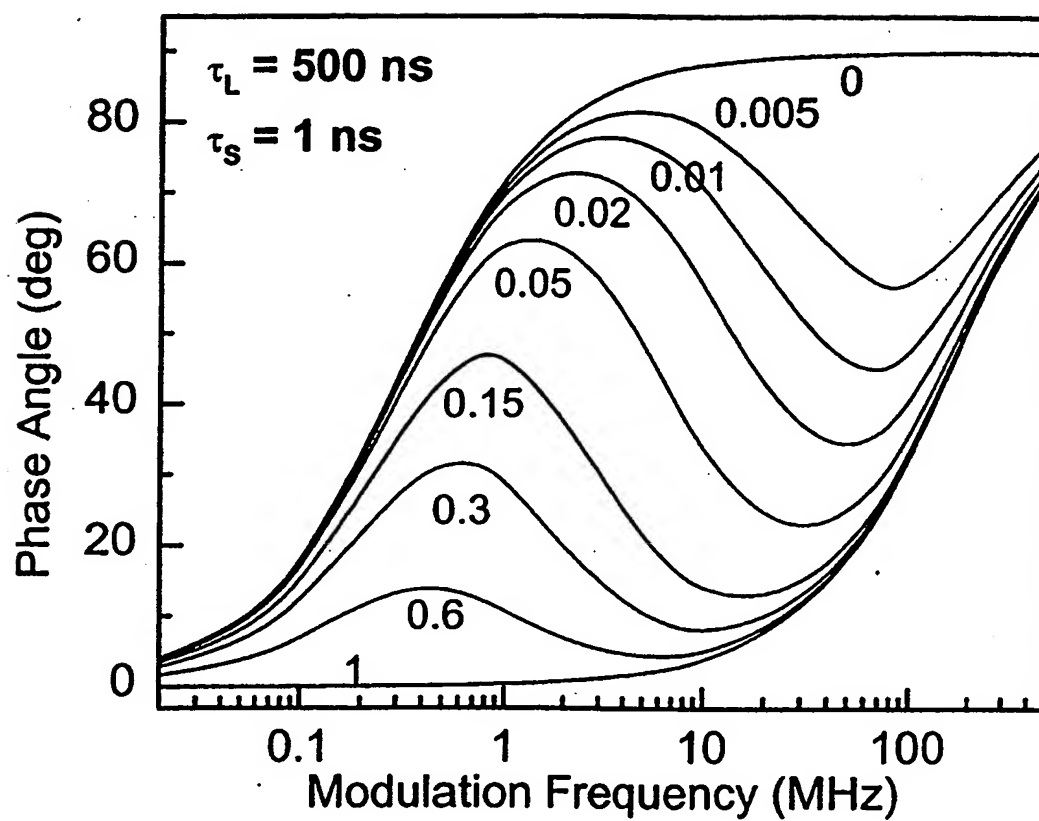


Fig. 2a

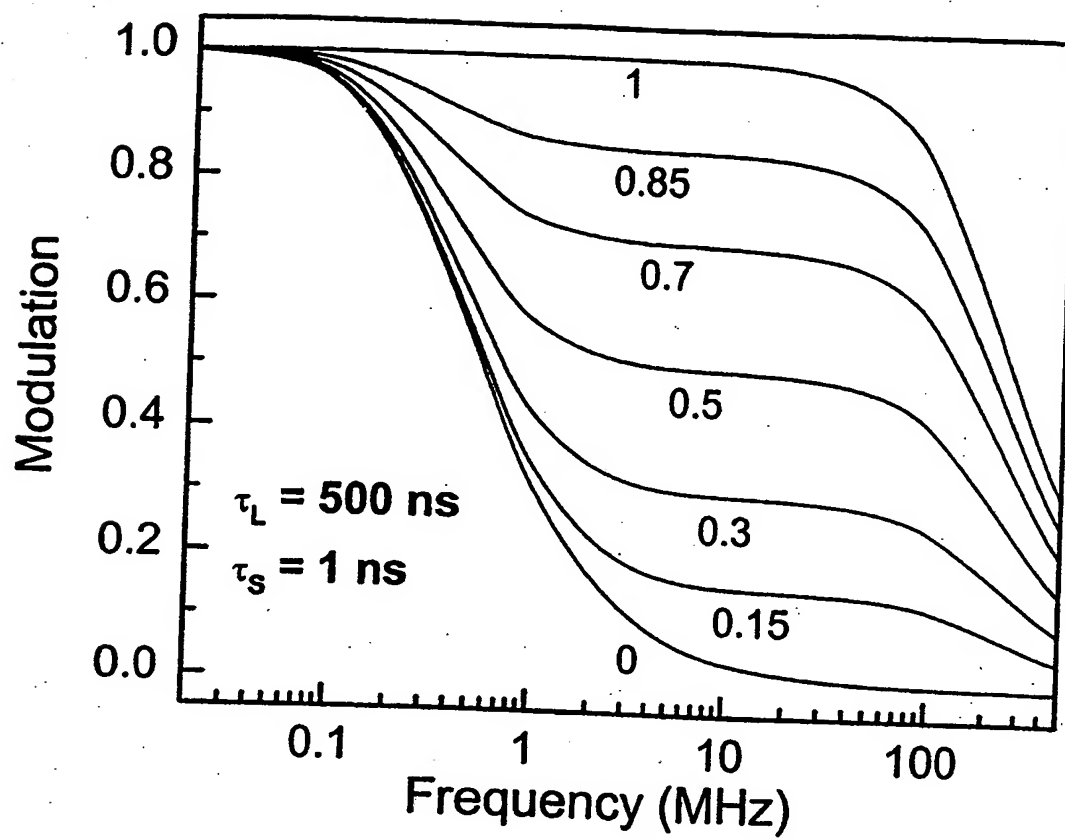


Fig. 2b

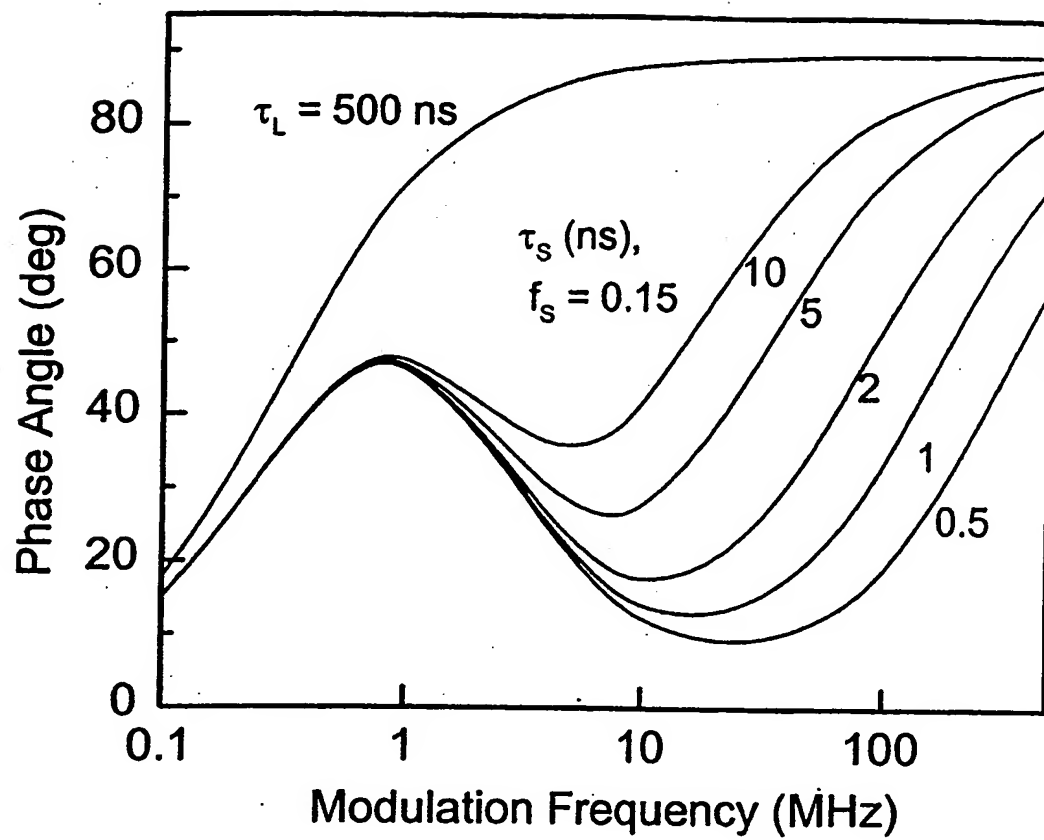


Fig. 3a

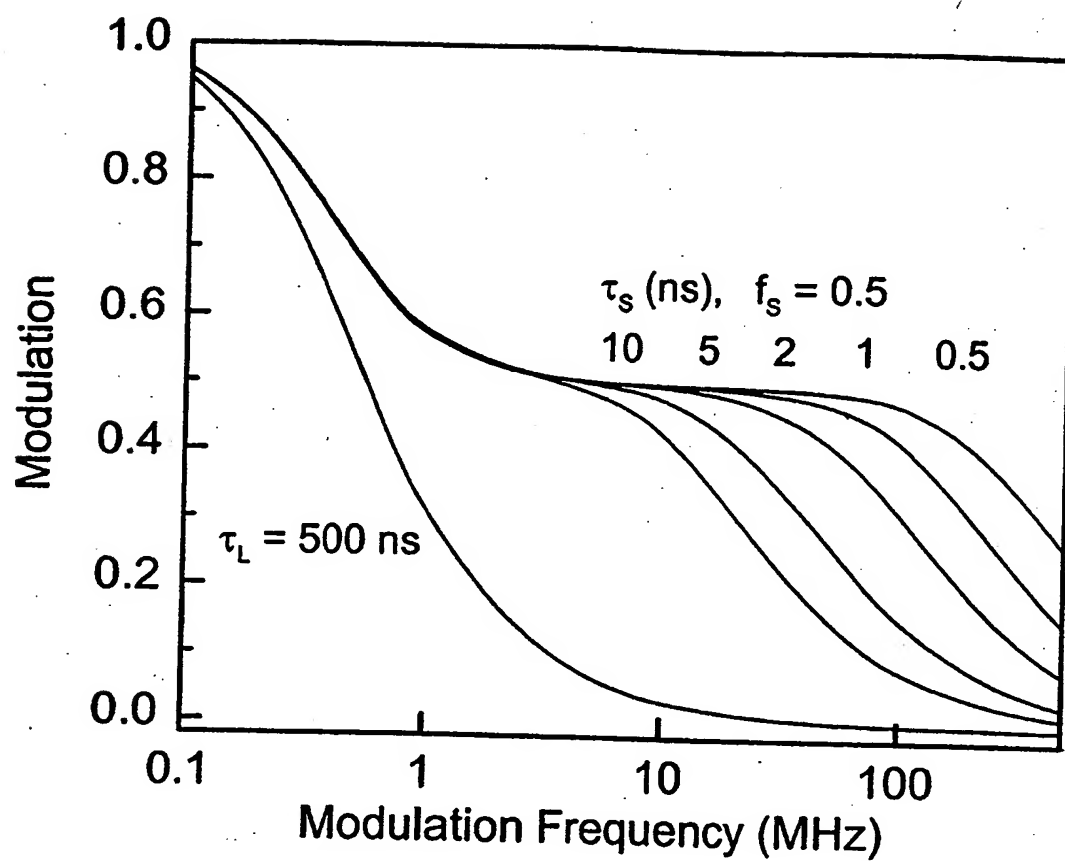


Fig. 3b

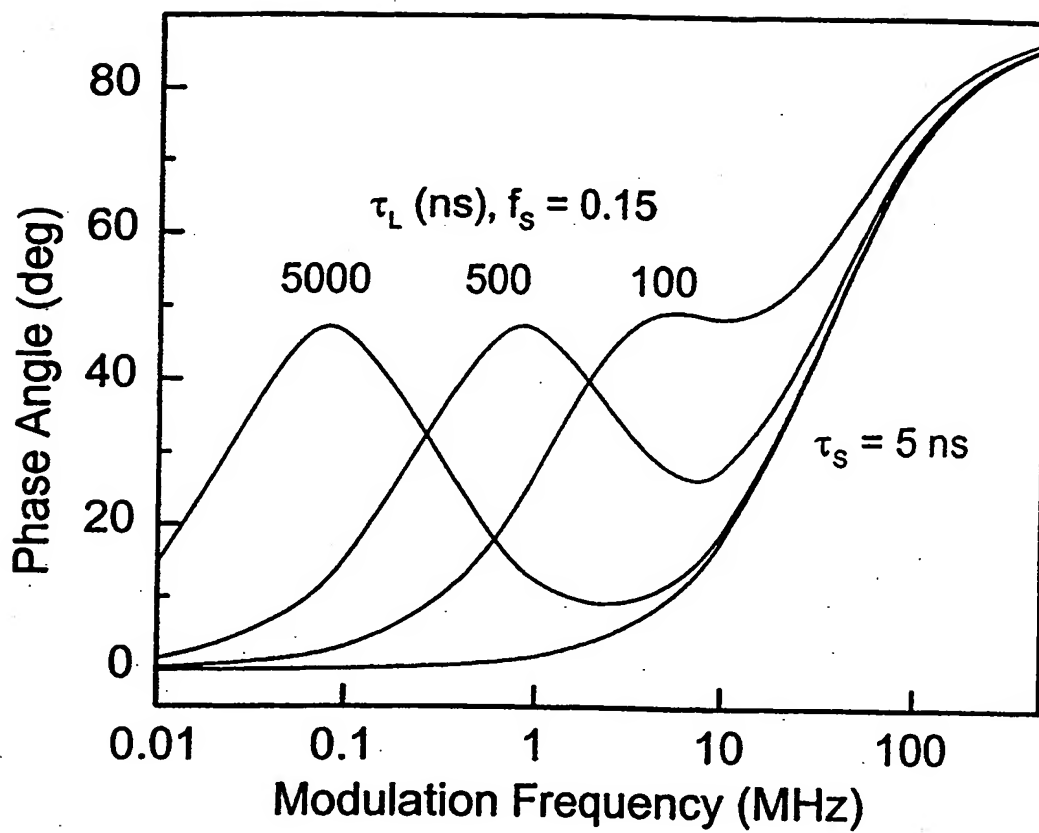


Fig. 4a

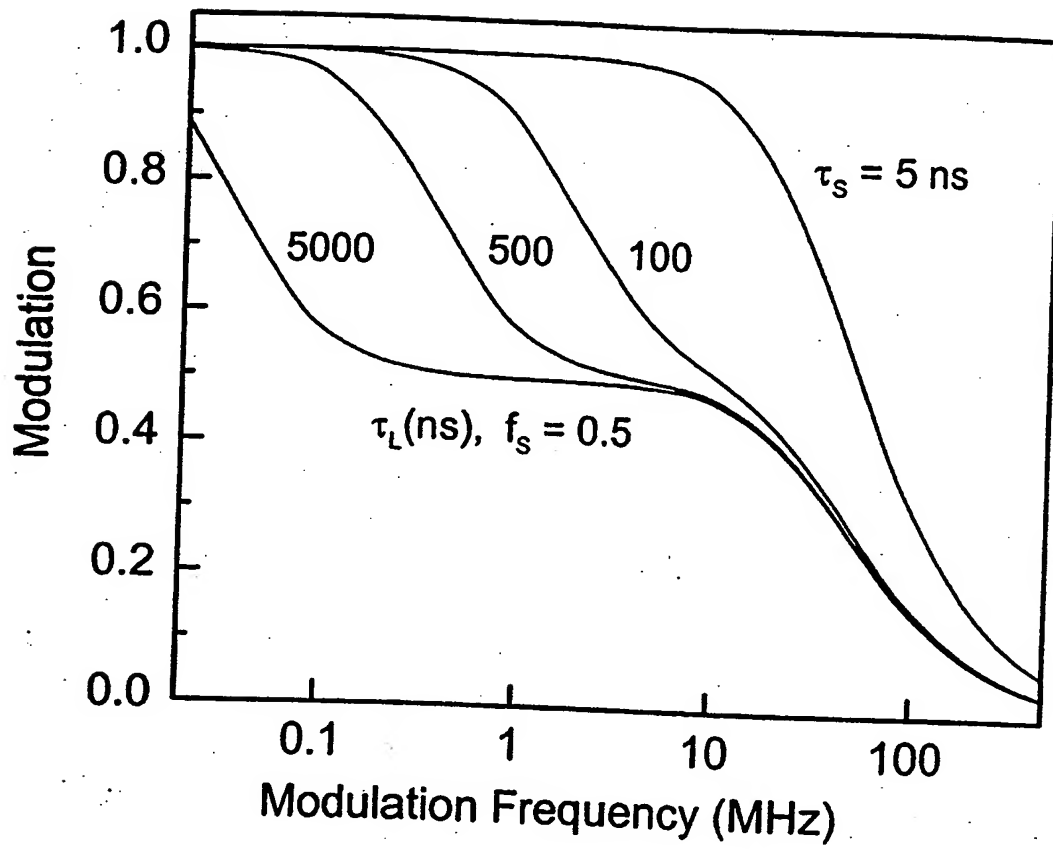
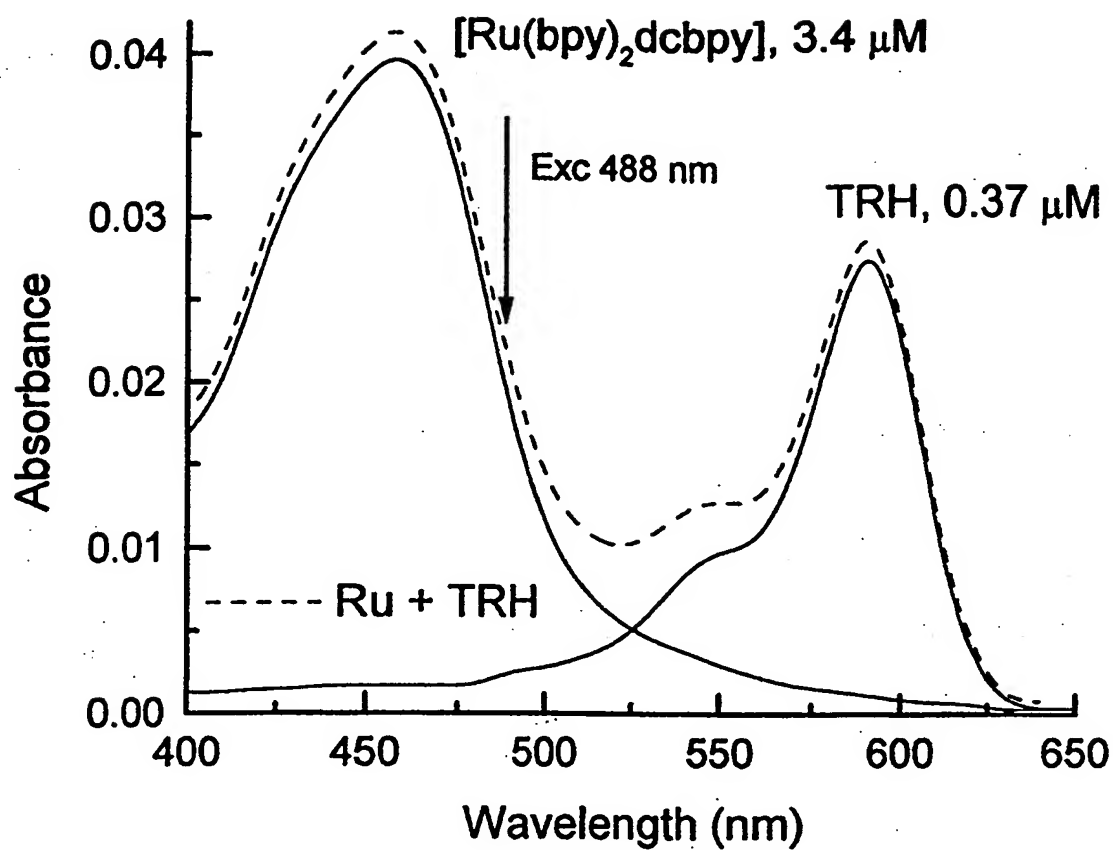


Fig. 4b

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Serie B  $OD_{488} = 0.21$   $TRH = 0.0024 (488 nm)$

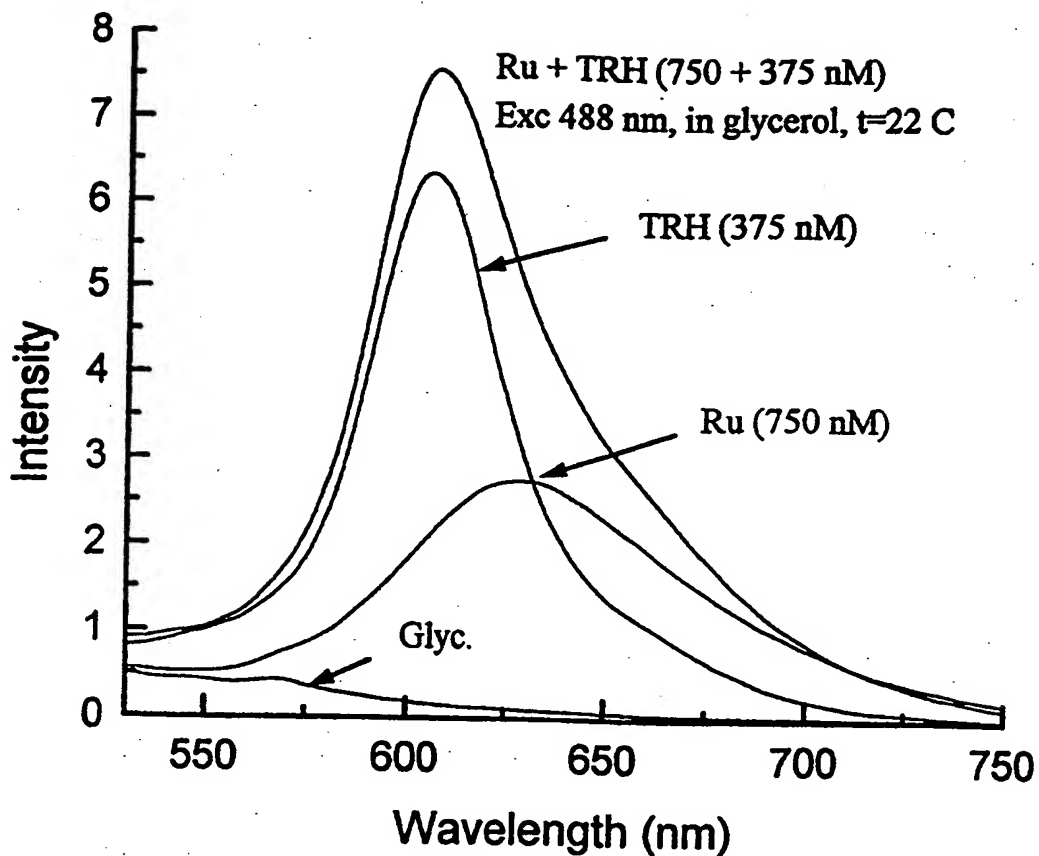
Dyes were in glycerol (Fluka).

Concentration calculated base on extinction coefficients :

Ru -  $12,000 M^{-1}cm^{-1}$ , [Evald]

TRH-  $80,000 M^{-1}cm^{-1}$  [MP]

52.



Fractional intensity in the mixture (serie C):

glyc. - 0.065

Ru - 0.439

TRH - 0.613

.417 OD = 0.0042

.587 = 0.0024

Int 1.41x

OD 0.57x

$\phi = 2.4$

If separately it t is about 11% more than in mixture.

S &



11/20

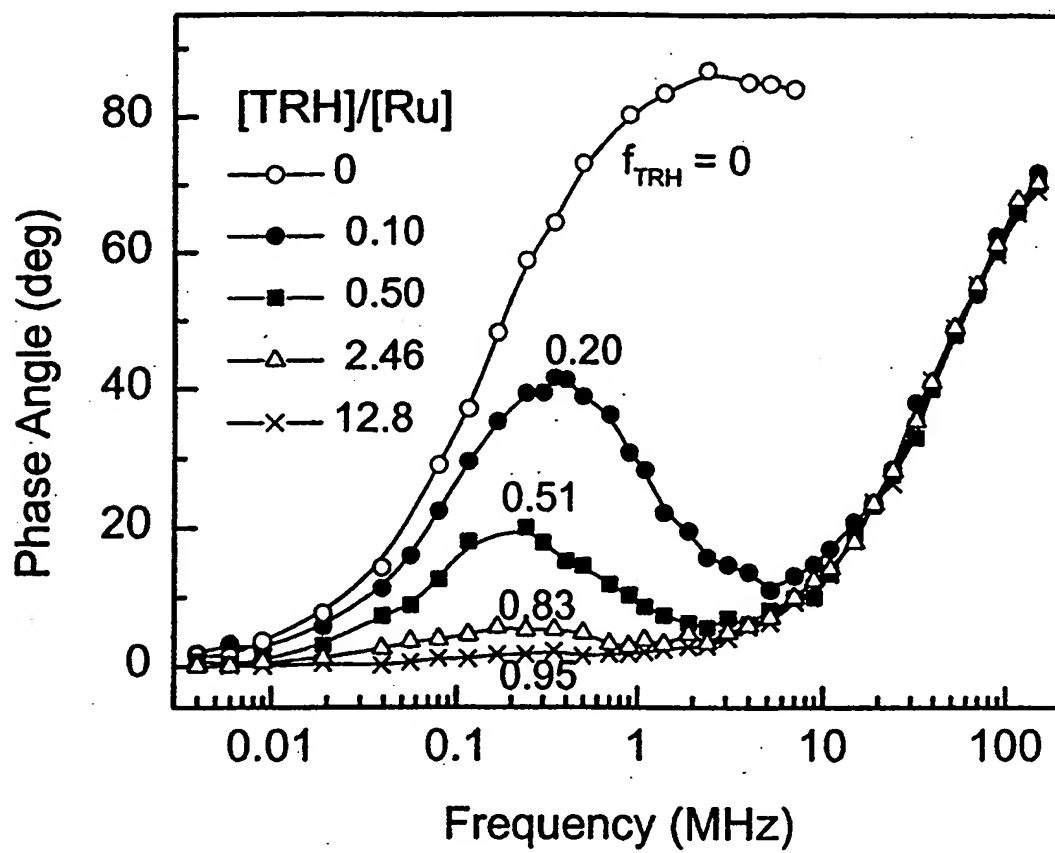


Fig. 6

12/20

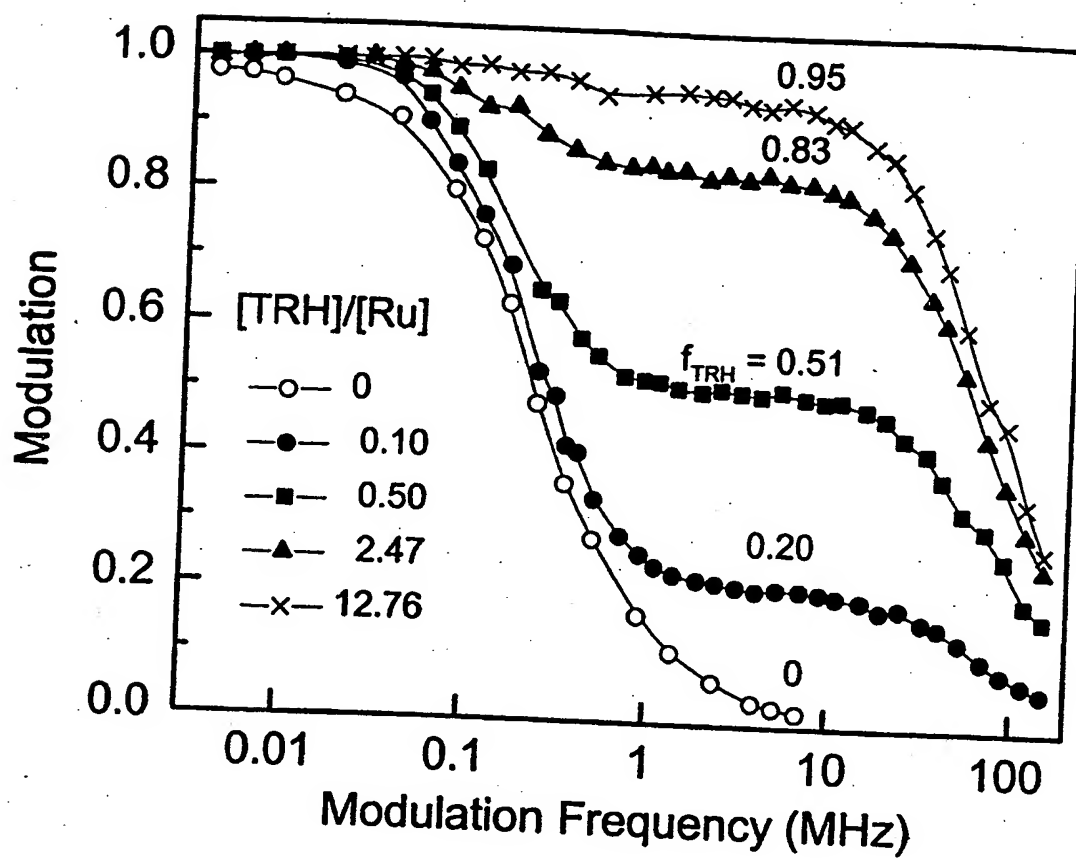


Fig. 7

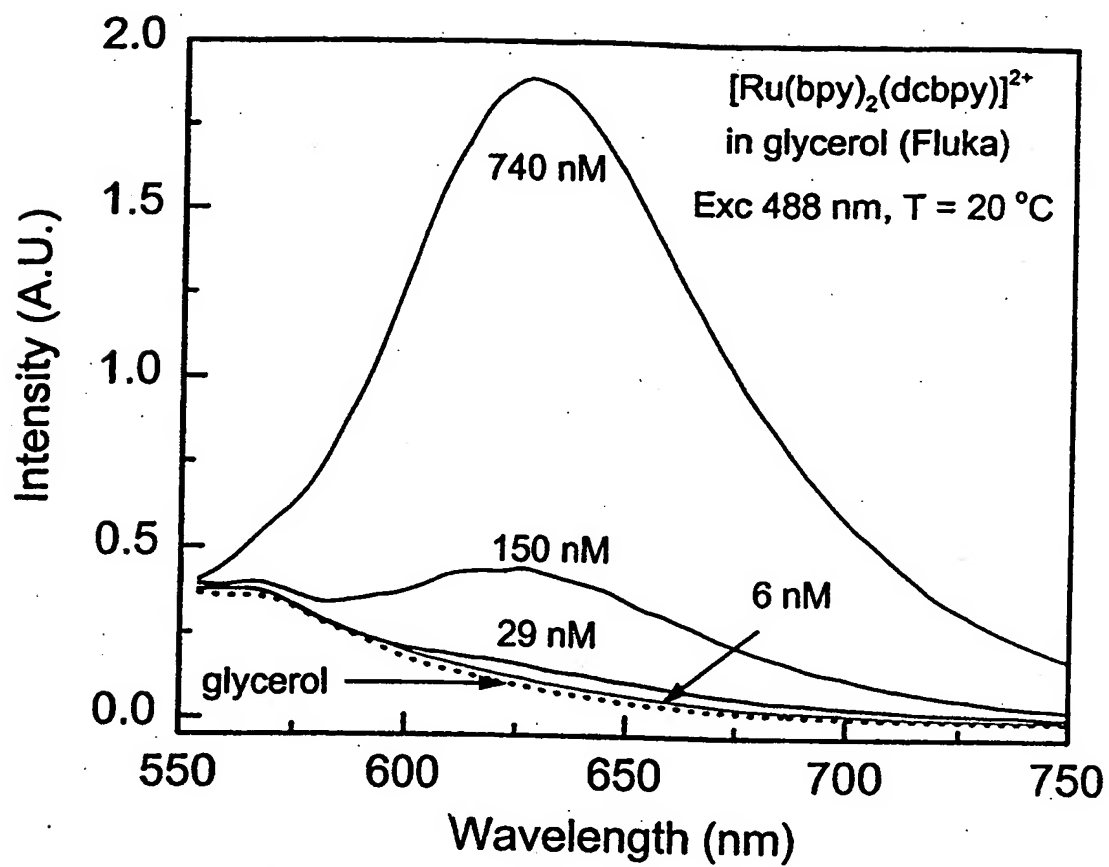


Fig. 8

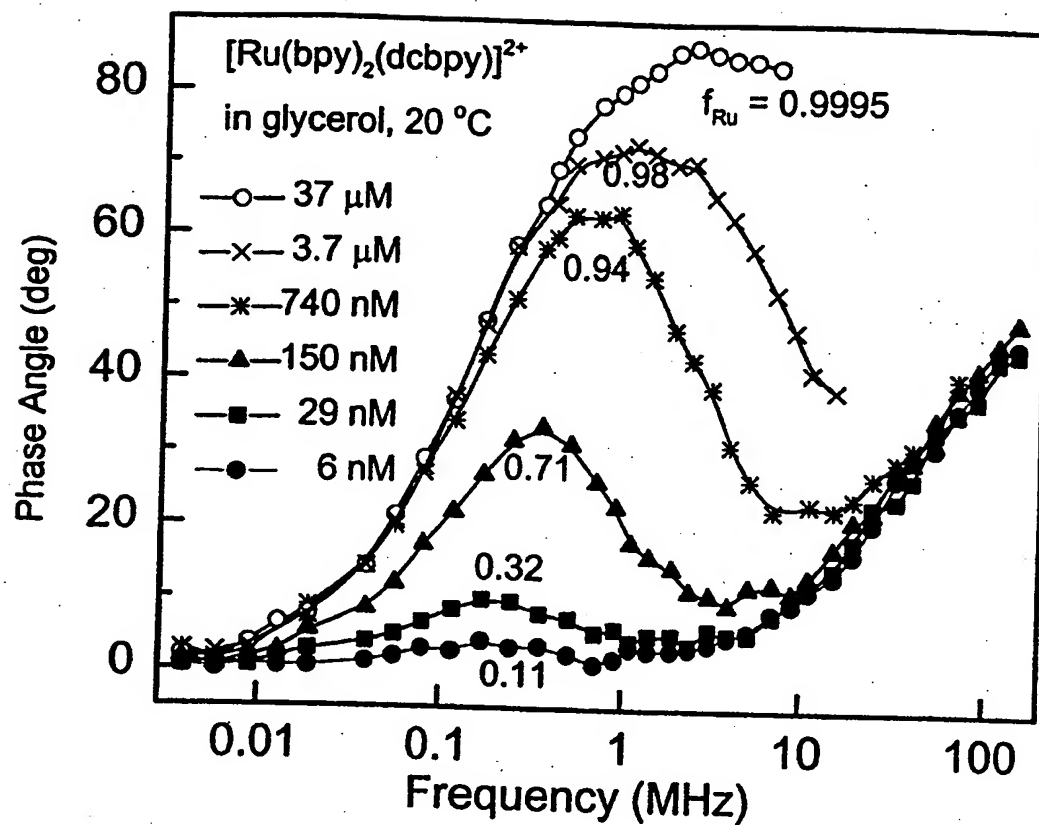


Fig. 9

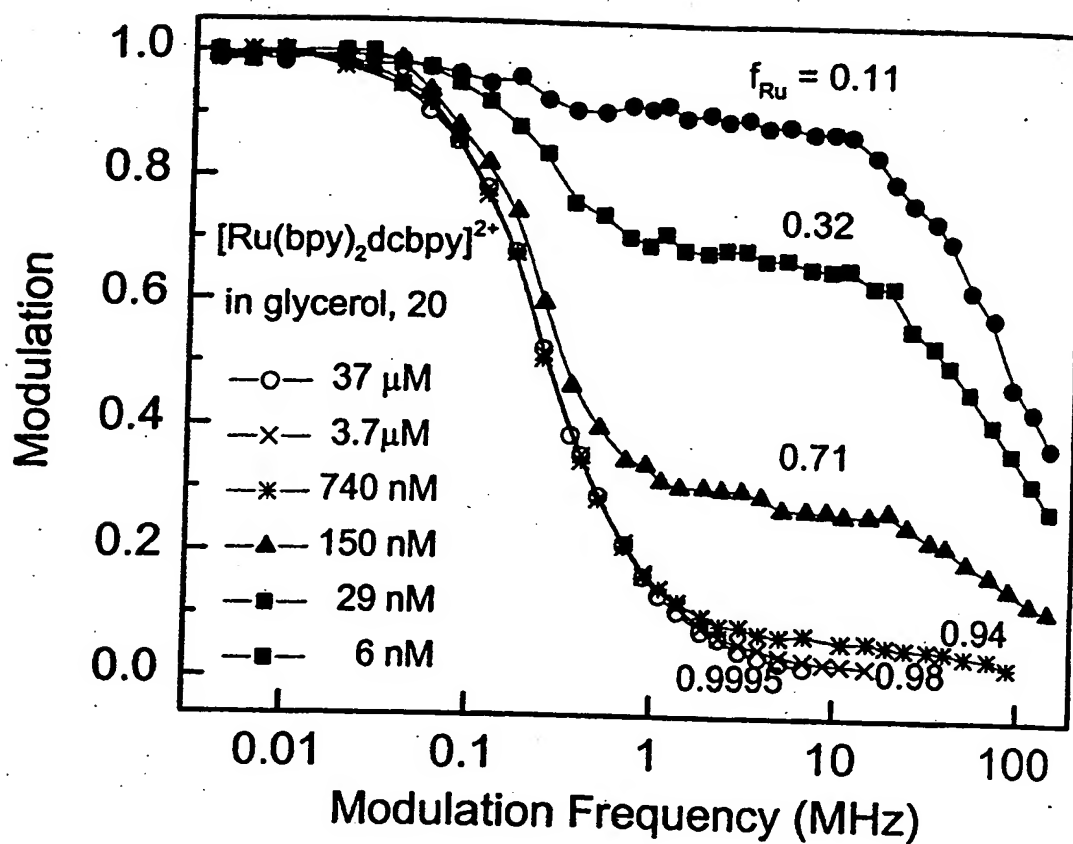


Fig. 10

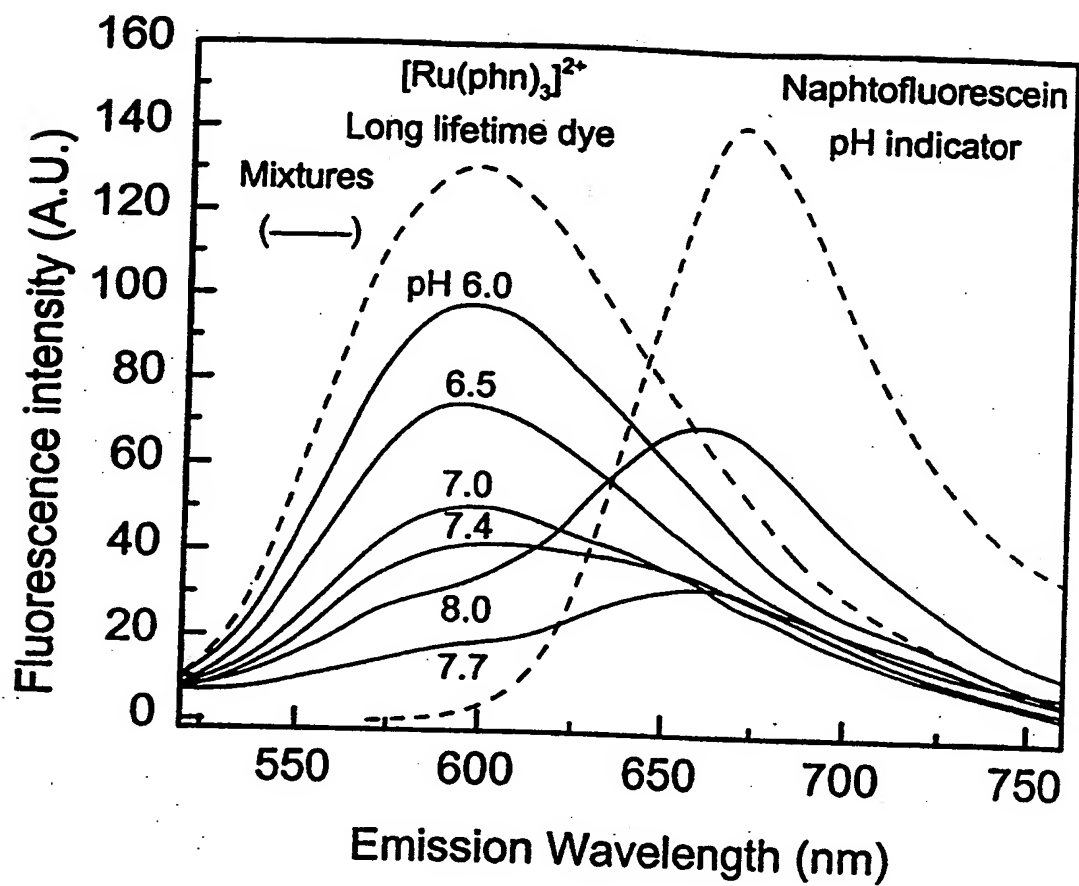


Fig. 11

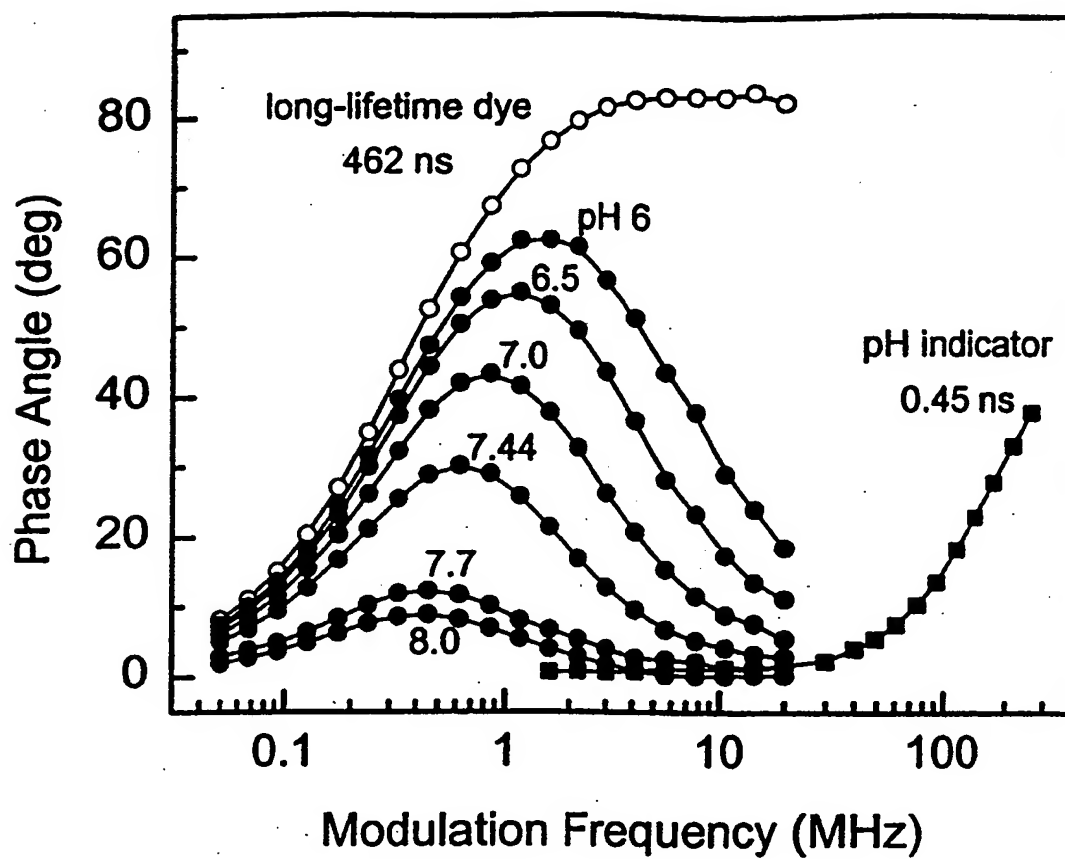


Fig. 12

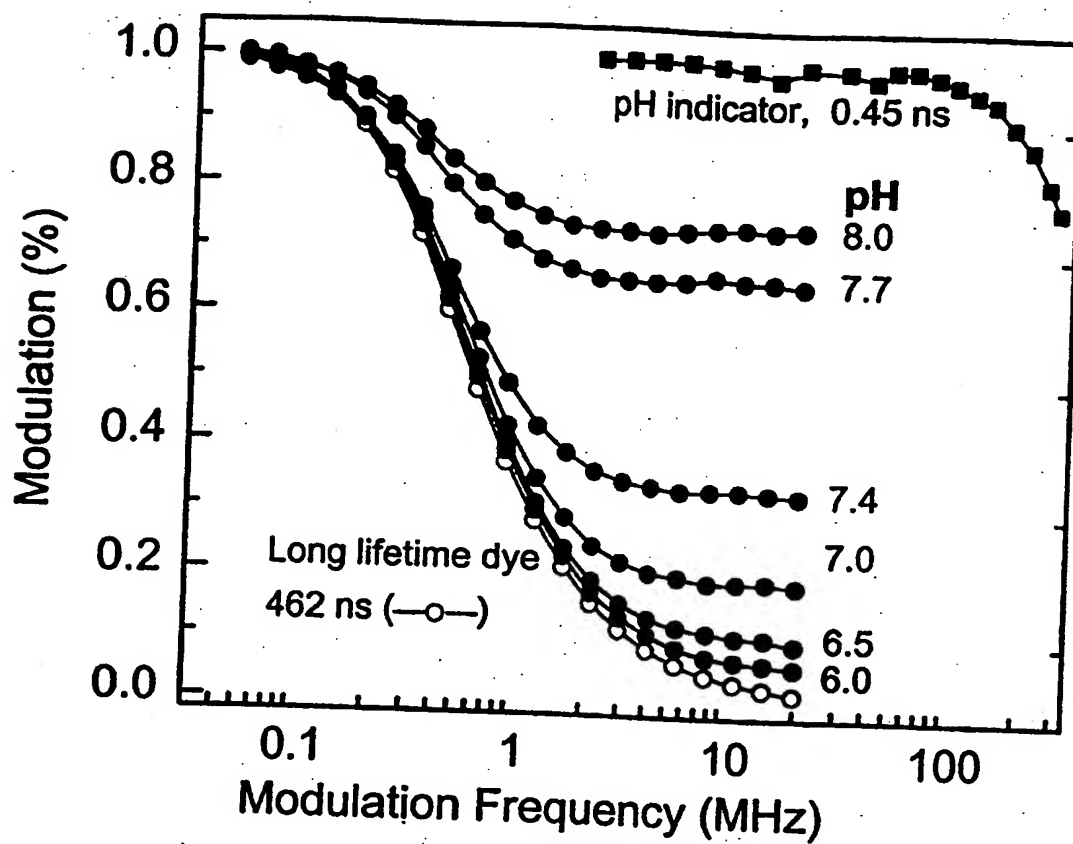


Fig. 13



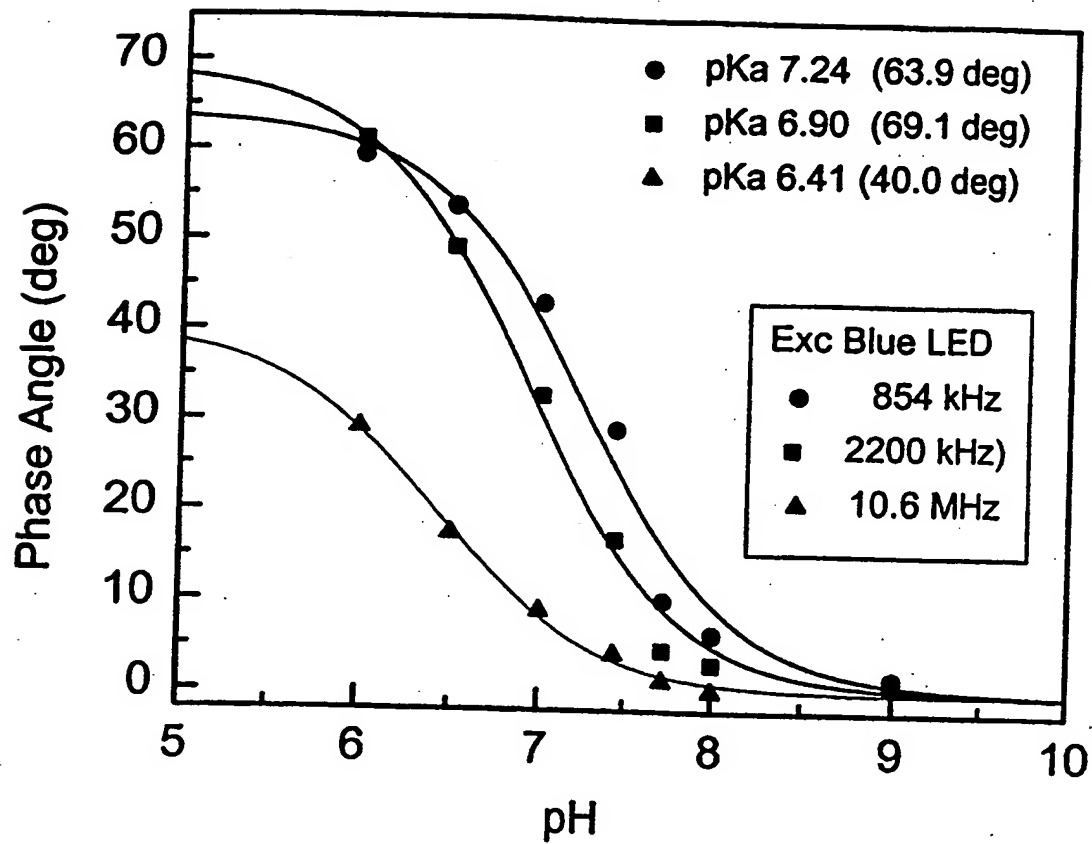


Fig. 14

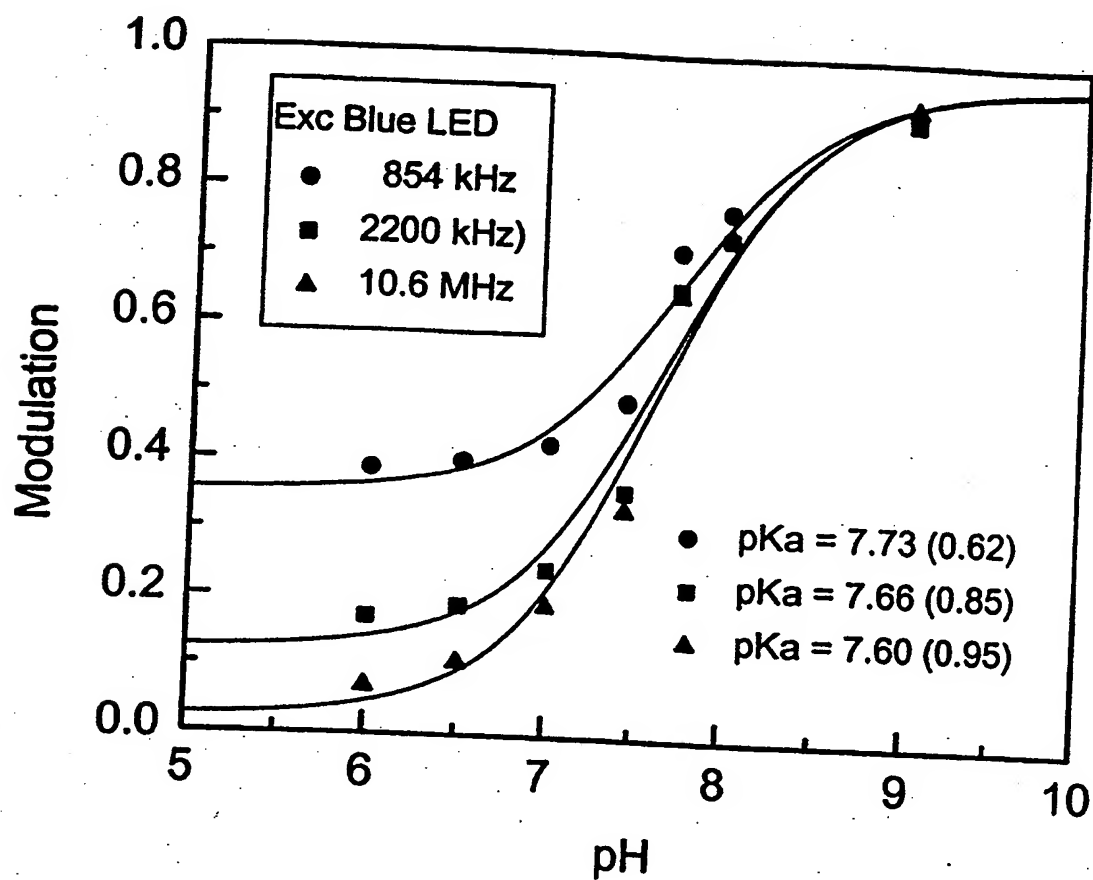


Fig. 15

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/10874

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : GOIN 21/64, 15/14

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 250/461.2, 458.1, 461.1, 459.1, 461.2, 302; 436/172, 527, 521, 169, 501

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONEElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPAT, DIALOG, MEDLINE  
FLUORESC, PHASE, MODULATE, FREQUENT, PROBE, AMPLITUDE, LIFETIME, FLUORMET, POLYMERIC  
MATRI.

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 92/07245 A1 (THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND) 30 April 1992, pages 3-43.	1-8
Y	WO 92/13265 A1 (THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND) 06 August 1992, whole document, especially pages 9-48.	1-8
Y	US 5,270,548 A (STEINKAMP) 14 December 1993, whole document especially columns 3-10.	1-7
X	US 5,315,122 A (PINSKY et al) 24 May 1994, column 2, lines 59-68.	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

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*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
04 AUGUST 1999Date of mailing of the international search report  
30 AUG 1999Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

PADMA BASKAR  
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/10874

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

250/461.2, 458.1, 461.1, 459.1, 461.2, 302; 436/172, 527, 521, 169, 501

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